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(54) **Adjustable vacuum assembly for a roll**

Einstellbare Vakuumvorrichtung für eine Walze

Dispositif à vide pour un rouleau

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Description

[0001] This invention generally relates to an interfolding machine for interfolding sheet or web material, and more specifically, to an interfolding machine that includes an assembly that provides on the fly adjustment for an on/off position of a vacuum for selectively holding and releasing of the sheet or web material on certain rolls incorporated in the interfolding machine.

[0002] Interfolding of sheet material (e.g., napkins, paper towels, tissue, etc.) is frequently performed using a series of rolls that cooperate to sever web material into sheets, overlap the sheets, and interfold the overlapped sheets to form an interfolded stack of sheets. Certain of the rolls include a vacuum system having vacuum ports on the outer surface of the roll, which are selectively supplied with vacuum to hold and release the sheets during rotation of the roll.

[0003] In a typical prior art system, a roll is internally drilled to route air flow from the roll surface to the roll sides. Stationary side valves are spring loaded against the roll sides to encapsulate the vacuum ports on the rolls sides. Each side valve is in the form of a plate which has a rectangular cross section, circular cavity machined into the side of the valve face, which bears against the roll side. The valve cavity matches the ports in the roll side. The valve cavity intersects a perpendicular supply port that interfaces the valve with a vacuum supply system. Partial segment slugs are positioned in the valve cavity, so as to correspond to vacuum on/off points in rotation of the roll. The slugs are held in position with bolts through slots in the outer sides of the valve.

[0004] While a system of this type functions adequately, it requires the interfolding machine to be stopped and the slugs manually moved within the slots in order to alter the on/off points of the vacuum supplied to the roll surface. Furthermore, the thickness of the side valve plate defines a bottleneck that limits the strength of the vacuum that can be supplied to the surface of the roll.

[0005] US 6539829, upon which the pre-characterising clause of claim 1 is based, discloses a vacuum assembly for a rotating roll for handling sheet or web material, the rotating roll including a plurality of holes in an outer surface and passages that open onto a face of the roll that are in communication with the plurality of holes, wherein the holes are adapted to communicate a vacuum for holding and releasing the sheet or web material, comprising: a rotary union located in line with and outwardly of the roll face, wherein the rotary union defines an internal cavity that is supplied with vacuum from a vacuum source; and a valve assembly positioned axially between a journal of the roll and the rotary union, wherein the valve assembly includes a non-linear passage arrangement configured to communicate vacuum throughout a portion of the rotation of the roll from the internal cavity of the vacuum manifold to the passages that open onto the roll face. Accordingly, the central supply of the vacuum limits the available vacuum volume, and the bends and turns

in the vacuum supply path function to hinder the transfer of negative air pressure to the surfaces of the roll.

[0006] Other prior art systems are discussed in US 5226870, US 3197200, US3572686 and US4121819.

[0007] In accordance with a first aspect of the present invention, there is provided a vacuum assembly for a rotating roll for handling sheet or web material, the rotating roll including a plurality of holes in an outer surface and passages that open onto a face of the roll that are in communication with the plurality of holes, wherein the holes are adapted to communicate a vacuum for holding and releasing the sheet or web material, comprising: a vacuum manifold located in line with and outwardly of the roll face, wherein the vacuum manifold defines an internal cavity that is supplied with vacuum from a vacuum source; and a valve assembly positioned between the roll face and the vacuum manifold, wherein the valve assembly includes a porting arrangement configured to communicate vacuum throughout a portion of the rotation of the roll from the internal cavity of the vacuum manifold to the passages that open onto the roll face; said valve assembly including an intake region that communicates vacuum from the internal cavity of the vacuum manifold to the passages that open onto the roll face, and further including an adjustment arrangement for adjusting the location of the intake region and the position of a pair of ends defined by the intake region that define the range of movement of the roll through which the passages that open onto the roll face are exposed to vacuum during rotation of the roll; characterised in that the vacuum assembly is annular and piloted around a journal of the roll such that the porting arrangement from the internal cavity of the vacuum manifold to the passages that open onto the roll face is substantially linear. Advantageously, this vacuum assembly design significantly increase airflow volume over prior art systems. Furthermore, the adjustment arrangement is advantageously independent from the manifold and therefore simple to operate.

[0008] Preferably, the valve assembly includes an outer slug plate; an inner slug plate; a spool mounted to the inner slug plate, the spool having an opening; and a cover coupled to the spool, wherein the cover and the spool cooperate to define the internal cavity, wherein the internal cavity is in communication with the spool opening; wherein the outer slug plate and the inner slug plate are rotatably adjustable relative to the spool and to one another; and wherein the outer slug plate and the inner slug plate are configured to regulate the supply of vacuum from the internal cavity to the holes of the rotating roll. In this way, the outer slug and the inner slug are rotatably adjustable relative to the spool and relative to one another, to control the on/off positions at which suction or vacuum is supplied to the roll surface.

[0009] Furthermore, the slugs are advantageously configured to be adjustable while the roll is rotating, to provide on-the-fly adjustment of the on/off positions.

[0010] In accordance with another aspect of the invention, there is provided an interfolding machine for han-

dling and interfolding sheet or web material comprising the vacuum assembly and rotating roll according to the first aspect of the invention

[0011] In accordance with a further aspect of the present invention, there is provided a method of regulating the supply of suction from a suction source to holes at a surface of a rotating roll and through roll ports in a side face of the rotating roll, the method comprising the acts of: supplying vacuum from a vacuum source to a vacuum manifold located in line with and outwardly of the roll face, wherein the vacuum manifold defines an internal cavity that is supplied with vacuum; and communicating vacuum throughout a portion of the rotation of the roll from the internal cavity of the vacuum manifold to the roll ports via a valve assembly positioned between the roll face and the vacuum manifold, wherein the valve assembly includes a porting arrangement through which vacuum is supplied from the internal cavity to the roll ports; said act of communicating vacuum throughout a portion of the rotation of the roll from the internal cavity of the vacuum manifold to the roll ports being carried out by supplying the vacuum through an intake region of the valve assembly that communicates vacuum from the internal cavity of the vacuum manifold to the roll ports, and further comprising the act of adjusting the location of the intake region and the position of a pair of ends defined by the intake region, which define the range of movement of the roll through which the ports that open onto the roll face are exposed to vacuum during rotation of the roll; characterised in that the vacuum assembly is annular and piloted around a journal of the roll such that the porting arrangement through which vacuum is supplied from the internal cavity to the roll ports is substantially linear. Preferably, the rotatably adjusting step is performed while the roll is moving.

[0012] Preferred exemplary embodiments of the invention are illustrated in the accompanying drawings in which like reference numerals represent like parts throughout. In the drawings:

FIG. 1 is an isometric view of an interfolding machine employing a vacuum assembly in accordance with the present invention.

FIG. 2 is a schematic side elevation view of the interfolding machine as shown in FIG. 1.

FIG. 3 is an exploded isometric view of the components of the vacuum assembly of the present invention, shown in combination with one of the rolls of the interfolding machine of FIG. 1.

FIG. 4 is an isometric assembly view of the vacuum assembly of the present invention, the components of which are shown in FIG. 3.

FIG. 5 is an enlarged exploded isometric view of the components of the vacuum assembly shown in FIG.

4.

FIG. 6 is a cross-sectional view of the vacuum assembly along line 6-6 of FIG. 4.

FIG. 7 is cross-sectional view of the vacuum assembly along line 7-7 of FIG. 6.

FIG. 8 is a cross-sectional view of the vacuum assembly along line 8-8 of FIG. 6, showing the vacuum assembly in a first position.

FIG. 9 is a view similar to FIG. 8, showing the vacuum assembly in a second position.

FIG. 10 is a view similar to FIGS. 8 and 9, showing the vacuum assembly in a third position.

[0013] Referring to FIGS. 1 and 2, an interfolding machine 25 is operable to convert a web of material 30 into a stack of interfolded sheets of material shown at 32. Interfolding machine 25 generally includes a first pull roll 35 and a second pull roll 40 that receive the web of material 30 along a path (illustrated by an arrow 42 in FIG. 2) from a supply roll (not shown) into the interfolding machine 20. The first and second pull rolls 35 and 40 define a nip through which the web of material 30 passes, and function to unwind the web of material 30 and feed the web of material 30 in a path (illustrated by an arrow 44 in FIG. 2) toward a nip defined between second pull roll 40 and a bed roll 45. The web of material 30 is then advanced by bed roll 45 toward a knife roll 50. In a manner as is known, the knife roll 50 cuts the web of material 30 into sheets, each of which has a predetermined length, and the bed roll 45 carries the sheets of material along a path (illustrated by arrow 52 in FIG. 2) toward and through a nip defined between bed roll 45 and a retard roll 55, which rotates at a slower speed of rotation than the bed roll 45. The retard roll 55 cooperates with a nip roller assembly 60 (FIG. 2) to form an overlap between the consecutive sheets of material. The retard roll 55 carries the overlapped sheets of material along a path (illustrated by arrow 68 in FIG. 2) to a lap roll 65.

[0014] The lap roll 65 works in combination with a count roll 75 to eliminate the overlap between adjacent sheets of material at a predetermined sheet count, so as to create a separation in the stack 32 of interfolded sheets discharged from the interfolding machine 25. The lap roll 65 carries the overlapped sheets 30 along a path (illustrated by arrow 78 in FIG. 2) toward a nip defined between a first assist roll 80 and an adjacent second assist roll 85. The first and second assist rolls 80 and 85 feed the sheets of the material to a nip defined between a first folding roll 90 and a second folding roll 95.

[0015] Referring to FIG. 2, the first and second folding rolls 90 and 95 generally rotate in opposite directions (illustrated by arrows 96 and 98, respectively, in FIG. 2) to receive the overlapped sheets of material 30 therebe-

tween. The periphery of the first folding roll 90 generally includes a series of the gripper assemblies 100 and a series of tucker assemblies 105 uniformly and alternately spaced to interact with a series of gripper assemblies 100 and tucker assemblies 105 of the adjacent second folding roll 95. The series of alternately spaced gripper assemblies 100 and tucker assemblies 105 of the first and second folding rolls 90 and 95 interact to grip, carry, and release the sheets of material in a desired manner so as to form the desired interfolded relationship in the sheets of material and to form stack 32 of interfolded sheets. The folding rolls 90 and 95 may be driven by a drive system 110 having a drive belt assembly 115 (FIG. 1).

[0016] The stack 32 of interfolded sheets is discharged from between the first and second folding rolls 90 and 95 in a generally vertically-aligned fashion. The stack 32 of interfolded sheets may be supplied to a discharge and transfer system (not shown), which guides and conveys the stack 32 from the generally vertically-aligned orientation at the discharge of the interfolding machine 25 to a generally horizontally-aligned movement. One embodiment of a suitable discharge and transfer system is described in U.S. Patent No. 6,712,746 entitled "Discharge and Transfer System for Interfolded Sheets," filed May 5, 2000.

[0017] FIGS. 3-6 illustrate one embodiment of a vacuum valve assembly 20 in accordance with the present invention, for supplying a suction or vacuum to a surface of a rotating roll 118. The rotating roll 118 can be, but is not limited to, any of previously described rolls that include a suction feature for holding a sheet or web to the roll, e.g., bed roll 45, retard roll 55, lap roll 65, etc. As shown in FIGS. 4 and 6, the roll 118 is drilled to internally route the fluid flow (e.g., suction or vacuum pressure) from holes 119 at a roll surface 120 to side ports 121 at a roll side or face 122. The vacuum valve assembly 20 is located between a machine frame 124 and the roll face 122, and is generally held stationary and piloted on a roll journal 126 at each end of the rotating roll 118. A gear drive assembly 128 and/or an end coupling assembly 129 is engaged with the end of roll journal 126 externally of frame 124, for imparting rotation to roll 118 in a manner as is known.

[0018] Referring to FIGS. 3 and 4, the valve assembly 20 generally includes an outer adjustable slug plate 130, a pilot ring 135, an inner adjustable slug plate 140, a spool 145, and a cover/manifold 150. The outer and inner slug plates 130 and 140 are rotatably adjustable relative to the spool 145 as well as relative to each other.

[0019] As illustrated in FIGS. 3 and 5, the outer 130 and inner 140 slug plates are piloted on the pilot ring 135 and on the spool 145. In the illustrated embodiment, outer slug plate 130 generally includes a ring shaped body 155 having a gap 160 and an inner extension 165. The size of the gap 160 can vary. The inner extension 165 generally extends radially inward from an inner arcuate surface 170 of the ring-shaped body 155. The size and lo-

cation of the extension 165 can vary. The outer slug plate 130 further includes one or more lubrication passages or openings 175 extending from an exterior surface, shown at 180, to the inner surface 170 of the outer slug plate 130.

[0020] The pilot ring 135 couples or attaches the outer slug plate 130 to the inner slug plate 140 such that the outer slug plate 130 is rotatable relative to the inner slug plate 140. Fasteners, such as screws 181, extend into threaded passages in inner slug plate 140 and into engagement with pilot ring 135, to prevent rotation of pilot ring 135 relative to inner slug plate 140. The pilot ring 135 generally maintains the concentricity between the outer 130 and the inner 140 slug plates. In the illustrated embodiment, outer slug plate 130 and inner slug plate 140 are formed with facing grooves 182, 183, respectively, within which pilot ring 135 is engaged, to enable relative rotation between outer slug plate 130 and inner slug plate 140.

[0021] Referring to FIGS. 4 and 5, a block 185 is mounted to the external surface of outer slug plate 130. A link 187 is mounted to block 185, and is used to control the rotational position of outer slug plate 130. A link 188 is coupled to an arm 189, which is secured within the open end of inner slug plate 140 defined by opening 190, and is used to control the rotational position of inner slug plate 140. In a manner to be explained, the links 187 and 188 are used to radially position the outer slug plate 130 relative to the inner slug plate 140, to allow an operator to make adjustments to the ON/OFF operation of the vacuum valve assembly 20 while the rotating roll 118 is moving and the machine 25 is running. The wear parts, including the outer slug plate 130 and the inner slug plate 140, are configured and mounted such that they can be readily removed from and re-installed on the interfolding machinery 20 for service or replacement.

[0022] Referring to FIGS. 4-6, the inner slug plate 140 establishes communication between the interior of the vacuum valve assembly 20 and the roll face 122 of the rotating roll 118. In the illustrated embodiment, inner slug plate 140 includes a U-shaped opening 190 and a separate arcuate, oval opening 195. The inner slug plate 140 includes an inner extension section 197, through which opening 195 extends, and inner extension section 197 overlaps outer slug plate 130. The inner slug plate 140 includes a groove 198 that faces the adjacent end surface of spool 145. A guide ring 199 is formed on the facing end surface of spool 145, and is received within groove 198, to locate inner slug plate 140 on spool 145 and to guide rotational movement of inner slug plate 140 relative to spool 145. With this construction, inner slug plate 140 is rotatable relative to the outer slug plate 130 and the spool 145, to adjust the positions of openings 190 and 195. The size and location of the opening 195 generally aligns with the dimensions of the extension 165 of the outer slug plate 130. That is, outer slug plate extension 165 is configured such that its inner end is located closely adjacent the outer surface defined by inner extension section 197 of inner slug plate 140. The U-shaped open-

ing 190 is generally configured to communicate certain of the holes 119 at the circumference or surface 120 of the rotating roll 118 (FIG. 3) with atmosphere (FIG. 6). Furthermore, FIG. 5 illustrates the inner slug plate 140 includes a plurality of lubrication ports or passages or openings 205 extending from an exterior surface 210 to the U-shaped opening 190 of the inner slug 140. The shape, number, and size of the above-described openings 190, 195, and 205 can vary.

[0023] Still referring to FIGS. 4-6, the spool 145 and the cover/manifold 150 generally define an internal cavity 215 supplied with negative air pressure from a vacuum source, such as a vacuum pump 272, through fittings or ports 220a and 220b on the cover or manifold 150. An inner end of the spool 145 includes an air flow opening 225. The air flow opening 225 of the spool 145 is configured with the openings 190 and 195 of the inner slug 140 and the outer slug 130 to regulate supply of vacuum or suction to the ports 121 at the face 122 of the roll 118, and thereby to the holes 119 in the outer surface of the roll. An outer circular spring 230 is disposed at an end 240 of the spool 145 adjacent the frame 124 of the machine 25, and applies axial pressure that maintains vacuum assembly 20 in engagement against the roll face 122. Roll journal 126 extends through a cup 231 having an axially extending sleeve 232, which cooperate to pilot vacuum assembly on roll journal 126. A conventional bearing assembly is positioned between cup 231 and roll journal 126 to accommodate rotation of roll journal 126 relative to vacuum assembly 20. An inner pair of gaskets 235 or O-rings are disposed between the ends of spool 145 and the cover 150.

[0024] The cover or manifold 150 generally includes an inlet portion or component 242 that generally defines a first portion of the circumference of the cover 150, and a cover portion 244 that generally defines a remaining portion of the cover 150. The inlet portion 242 includes the ports 220a and 220b of the cover 150. The inlet and cover portions 242 and 244 are generally coupled together by clamp-type couplings 246. The gaskets 235 are generally disposed between the cover 150 and the spool 145, to provide an air-tight seal to internal cavity 215.

[0025] A wear plate 250 is disposed between the vacuum valve assembly 20 and the face 122 of the roll 118. The wear plate 250 is mounted to the face 122 of the roll 118, and rotates with the rotating roll 118. The wear plate 250 generally includes a plurality of openings 255 that communicate the suction from the valve assembly 20 to the vacuum ports 121 at the face 122 of the rotating roll 118.

[0026] FIGS. 7 and 8 illustrate the outer slug plate 130 at an initial or first position (referenced by dimension 252) relative to the inner slug plate 140 of the vacuum valve assembly 20. An intake region 260 defines the sweep through which the openings 255 of the wear plate 250 are exposed to the suction or vacuum from internal cavity 215 during rotation of roll 118. Intake region 260 is generally defined by the area of opening 195 to which open-

ings 255 are exposed upon rotation of roll 118, and is located between a point 265 at one end of the opening 195 of the inner slug plate 140, and a point 270 along one face of the extension 165 of the outer slug plate 130. In the position of FIG. 8, the edge of the extension 165 of outer slug plate 130 is coincident with the adjacent edge of opening 195 of inner slug plate 140, so that extension 165 does not overlap opening 195. In this position, the maximum area of opening 195 is exposed, to define the maximum dimension of intake region 260 and therefore the maximum sweep through which openings 255 are exposed to suction, i.e. the maximum portion of the rotation of roll 118 during which suction is supplied to holes 119 in roll 118. That is, wear plate openings 255 are exposed to suction throughout the entirety of inner slug plate opening 195. The dimension of intake region 260 is controlled by the position of the extension 165 of the outer slug plate 130 relative to opening 195, which in turn is controlled by the relative positions of inner slug plate 140 and outer slug plate 130. The outer slug plate 130 can be rotated to vary the position of extension 165 relative to the outer slug plate opening 195 or the inner slug plate opening 190, to control the dimension of intake region 260 and therefore the sweep of the openings 255 of the wear plate 250 exposed to the vacuum or suction.

[0027] FIG. 9 illustrates the outer slug plate 130 rotated counterclockwise to a second position (referenced by dimension 262) relative to the inner slug plate 140 of the valve assembly 20. In this position, intake region 260 is reduced in length relative to the maximum length of intake region 260 as shown in FIG. 8, in that extension 165 of outer slug plate 130 extends into opening 195 beyond the adjacent edge of opening 195. In this manner, the overall length of travel during which suction is supplied to holes 119 can be adjusted. FIG. 10 illustrates a further adjustment by rotation of outer slug plate 130 counterclockwise to a third position (referenced by dimension 264) relative inner slug plate 140 of the valve assembly 20. In this position, intake region 260 is reduced in length relative to the length of intake region 260 as shown in FIG. 9, in that extension 165 of outer slug plate 135 overlaps opening 195 a greater amount than in the position of FIG. 9. This functions to reduce even more the overall length of travel during which suction is supplied to holes 119 of roll 118 during rotation of roll 118. To adjust the position at which suction is supplied to holes 119 and cut off from holes 119 during rotation of roll 118, outer slug plate 130 and inner slug plate 140 are together moved to a desired rotational position, to place intake region 260 in a desired location within the path of rotation of roll 118.

[0028] In operation, suction or a vacuum pressure is supplied to the interior of cover/manifold 150 from a vacuum or suction source, such as vacuum pump 272, through fittings 220a and 220b. When roll 118 is positioned such that wear plate openings 255 are aligned with intake region 260, airflow is routed from the vacuum holes 119 at the surface 120 of the roll 118, through the side ports 121 at the roll face 122, and into the valve

assembly 20 through wear plate openings 255. The flow of air continues through outer slug plate 130 and inner slug plate 140 through inner slug plate opening 195, and into the cavity 215 defined by the spool 145 and cover/manifold 150. From the cavity 215, the flow of air continues in and out through the cover/manifold 150 to the vacuum pump 272.

[0029] The valve assembly 20 is configured so that the adjustments to the dimension and position of intake region 260 can be accomplished during operation of the interfolding machine 25, i.e. while the roll 118 is rotating. This on-the-fly adjustment enables an operator to make adjustments without stopping operation of interfolding machine 25, to eliminate loss of production caused by machine downtime. Also, the valve assembly 20 allows ready removal of the wear parts, such as outer slug plate 130 and inner slug plate 140, for servicing or replacement. The configuration of valve assembly 20 is such that fluid flows directly through the intake region 260 defined by outer slug plate 130 and inner slug plate 140, and into the cavity 215 to the vacuum pump 272. This straight-through porting into cavity 215 eliminates bottlenecks and frictional losses that occur in a conventional valve which has turns and bends in the airflow path, thus increasing responsiveness in the supply of suction to the roll surface. Suction is supplied to the roll passages directly from the aligned cavity, which results in an increase in the capacity and the volume of air removed through the side ports 121 at the face 122 of the rotating roll 118. Manifold/cover 150 allows the use of multiple manifold ports, such as 220a and 220b, to accommodate the increased volume of fluid flow.

[0030] A wide variety of machines or systems could be constructed in accordance with the invention defined by the claims. Hence, although the exemplary embodiment of a vacuum assembly 20 in accordance with the invention has been generally described with reference to an interfolding machine for holding overlapped sheets or web material 30 to be interfolded into a stack 32, the application of the vacuum assembly 20 is not so limited. The vacuum assembly 20 of the invention could be employed to supply vacuum or suction to the surface of a roll for a wide variety of uses or applications, and the illustrated application is not limiting on the invention.

Claims

1. A vacuum assembly (20) for a rotating roll (118) for handling sheet or web material, the rotating roll (118) including a plurality of holes (119) in an outer surface (120) and passages (121) that open onto a face (122) of the roll (118) that are in communication with the plurality of holes (119), wherein the holes (119) are adapted to communicate a vacuum for holding and releasing the sheet or web material, comprising:

a vacuum manifold (150) located in line with and

outwardly of the roll face (122), wherein the vacuum manifold (150) defines an internal cavity that is supplied with vacuum from a vacuum source (272); and

a valve assembly positioned between the roll face (122) and the vacuum manifold (150), wherein the valve assembly includes a porting arrangement configured to communicate vacuum throughout a portion of the rotation of the roll (118) from the internal cavity (215) of the vacuum manifold (150) to the passages (121) that open onto the roll face (122); said valve assembly including an intake region (260) that communicates vacuum from the internal cavity of the vacuum manifold (150) to the passages (121) that open onto the roll face (122), and further including an adjustment arrangement for adjusting the location of the intake region (260) and the position of a pair of ends defined by the intake region (260) that define the range of movement of the roll (118) through which the passages (121) that open onto the roll face (122) are exposed to vacuum during rotation of the roll (118); **characterised in that** the vacuum assembly (20) is annular and piloted around a journal (126) of the roll (118) such that the porting arrangement from the internal cavity (215) of the vacuum manifold (150) to the passages (121) that open onto the roll face (122) is substantially linear.

2. A vacuum assembly (20) according to claim 1, wherein the valve assembly includes:

an outer slug plate (130);
an inner slug plate (140);
a spool (145) mounted to the inner slug plate (140), the spool (145) having an opening (225); and
a cover (150) coupled to the spool, wherein the cover (150) and the spool (145) cooperate to define the internal cavity, wherein the internal cavity is in communication with the spool opening (225);

wherein the outer slug plate (130) and the inner slug plate (140) are rotatably adjustable relative to the spool (145) and to one another; and

wherein the outer slug plate (130) and the inner slug plate (140) are configured to regulate the supply of vacuum from the internal cavity to the holes (119) of the rotating roll (118).

3. A vacuum assembly (20) according to claim 2, wherein the outer slug plate (130) is in the form of a ring that includes an extension (165) that extends radially inward from an inner surface defined by the ring.

4. A vacuum assembly (20) according to claim 3, wherein the inner slug plate (140) includes an opening (195) in axial alignment with the extension (165) of the outer slug plate (130), wherein a face defined by the extension (165) of the outer slug plate (130) relative to an end defined by the opening (195) of the inner slug plate (140) defines the vacuum intake region (260) therebetween to communicate the vacuum pressure therethrough. 5
5. A vacuum assembly (20) according to any of claims 2 to 4, further including a wear plate (250) disposed between the outer slug plate (130) and the rotating roll (118), the wear plate (250) including a plurality of openings (255) to communicate the flow of fluid from the plurality of holes (119) in the rotating roll (118) to the internal cavity defined between the spool (145) and the cover (150). 10
6. A vacuum assembly according to any of claims 2 to 5, wherein the cover (150) includes a cover portion (244) and a manifold portion (242) coupled by a fastener, the manifold portion including a first port (220a) and a second port (220b) in communication with the internal cavity defined by the cover (150) and the spool (145). 15
7. A vacuum assembly (20) according to any of claims 2 to 6, further including an actuator arrangement configured to control the positions of the outer slug plate (130) and the inner slug plate (140) while the rotating roll (118) is moving, to adjust the position of the pair of ends defined by the intake region. 20
8. A vacuum assembly (20) according to any of claims 2 to 7, wherein the inner slug plate (140) further includes a generally U-shaped opening (190) to communicate certain of the holes (119) of the rotating roll (118) with atmosphere. 25
9. An interfolding machine for handling sheet or web material, comprising a vacuum assembly (20) and rotating roll (118) according to any of the preceding claims. 30
10. A method of regulating the supply of suction from a suction source to holes (119) at a surface of a rotating roll (118) and through roll ports (121) in a side face of the rotating roll (118), the method comprising the acts of: 35

supplying vacuum from a vacuum source to a vacuum manifold (150) located in line with and outwardly of the roll face (122), wherein the vacuum manifold (150) defines an internal cavity that is supplied with vacuum; and communicating vacuum throughout a portion of the rotation of the roll (118) from the internal cavity (215) of the vacuum manifold (150) to the roll ports (121) via a valve assembly positioned between the roll face (122) and the vacuum manifold (150), wherein the valve assembly includes a porting arrangement through which vacuum is supplied from the internal cavity to the roll ports (121); said act of communicating vacuum throughout a portion of the rotation of the roll (118) from the internal cavity (215) of the vacuum manifold (150) to the roll ports (121) being carried out by supplying the vacuum through an intake region (260) of the valve assembly that communicates vacuum from the internal cavity of the vacuum manifold (150) to the roll ports (121), and further comprising the act of adjusting the location of the intake region (260) and the position of a pair of ends defined by the intake region (260), which define the range of movement of the roll (118) through which the ports (121) that open onto the roll face (122) are exposed to vacuum during rotation of the roll (118) **characterised in that** the vacuum assembly (20) is annular and piloted around a journal (126) of the roll (118) such that the porting arrangement through which vacuum is supplied from the internal cavity (215) to the roll ports (121) is substantially linear. 40
11. A method according to claim 10, wherein the act of communicating vacuum throughout a portion of the rotation of the roll (118) from the internal cavity of the vacuum manifold (150) to the roll ports (121) is carried out by positioning a first and second rotatable slug members (130, 140) between the vacuum source and the roll ports (121); rotatably adjusting the first slug member (130) relative to an opening (195) of the second slug member (140) to control air flow between the vacuum source and the roll ports (121); routing the air flow into a cavity defined by a spool (145) and a cover (150); and communicating the air flow from the cavity and through the cover (150) to the vacuum source. 45
12. A method according to claim 10 or claim 11, wherein the rotatably adjusting step includes positioning a face of an extension (165) at an inner radial surface of the first slug member (130) in relation to an edge defined by the opening (195) in the second slug member (140), wherein a face of the extension (165) relative to an edge defined by the opening (195) variably defines the intake region (260). 50
13. A method according to any of claims 10 to 12, wherein the rotatably adjusting step is performed while the rotating roll (118) is moving. 55

Patentansprüche

1. Unterdruckbaugruppe (20) für eine rotierende Walze (118) zur Handhabung von Bogen- oder Bahnmaterial, wobei die rotierende Walze (118) eine Mehrzahl von Löchern (119) in einer äußeren Oberfläche (120) einschließt, sowie Kanäle (121), die sich auf eine Stirnseite (122) der Walze (118) öffnen, die mit der Mehrzahl von Löchern (119) in Verbindung stehen, wobei die Löcher (119) angepasst sind, um einen Unterdruck zum Festhalten und Freigeben des Bogen- oder Bahnmaterials anzulegen, umfassend:

einen Unterdruckverteiler (150), der in Linie mit und auswärts von der Walzenstirnseite (122) angeordnet ist, wobei der Unterdruckverteiler (150) einen inneren Hohlraum festlegt, der aus einer Unterdruckquelle (272) mit einem Unterdruck versorgt wird; und eine zwischen der Walzenstirnseite (122) und dem Unterdruckverteiler (150) angeordnete Ventilbaugruppe, wobei die Ventilbaugruppe eine Öffnungsanordnung einschließt, die ausgebildet ist, um über einen Teil der Drehung der Walze (118) hinweg einen Unterdruck vom inneren Hohlraum (215) des Unterdruckverteilers (150) aus an den Kanälen (121) anzulegen, die sich auf die Walzenstirnseite (122) öffnen; wobei die Ventilbaugruppe einen Einlassbereich (260) einschließt, der einen Unterdruck vom inneren Hohlraum des Unterdruckverteilers (150) aus an den Kanälen (121) anlegt, die sich auf die Walzenstirnseite (122) öffnen, und weiter eine Verstellanordnung einschließt, um den Ort des Einlassbereichs (260) und die Position eines Paares von Enden zu verstellen, die durch den Einlassbereich (260) festgelegt werden, welche den Bewegungsbereich der Walze (118) festlegen, über den die Kanäle (121), die sich auf die Walzenstirnseite (122) öffnen, während der Drehung der Walze (118) einem Unterdruck ausgesetzt sind; **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** die Vakuumbaugruppe (20) ringförmig und um einen Lagerzapfen (126) der Walze (118) herum geführt ist, so dass die Öffnungsanordnung vom inneren Hohlraum (215) des Unterdruckverteilers (150) aus bis zu den Kanälen (121), die sich auf die Walzenstirnseite (122) öffnen, im Wesentlichen geradlinig ist.

2. Unterdruckbaugruppe (20) nach Anspruch 1, bei der die Ventilbaugruppe einschließt:

eine äußere Formplatte (130);
eine innere Formplatte (140);
eine an der inneren Formplatte (140) montierte Spule (145), wobei die Spule (145) eine Öffnung (225) aufweist; und

eine mit der Spule verbundene Abdeckung (150), wobei die Abdeckung (150) und die Spule (145) zusammenwirken, um den inneren Hohlraum festzulegen, wobei der innere Hohlraum mit der Spulenöffnung (225) in Verbindung steht;

wobei die äußere Formplatte (130) und die innere Formplatte (140) in Bezug zur Spule (145) und zueinander drehbar verstellbar sind; und wobei die äußere Formplatte (130) und die innere Formplatte (140) ausgebildet sind, um die Unterdruckversorgung vom inneren Hohlraum aus zu den Löchern (119) der rotierenden Walze (118) zu regulieren.

3. Unterdruckbaugruppe (20) nach Anspruch 2, bei der die äußere Formplatte (130) in Form eines Rings vorliegt, der einen Fortsatz (165) einschließt, der sich von einer von dem Ring festgelegten inneren Oberfläche aus radial einwärts erstreckt.

4. Unterdruckbaugruppe (20) nach Anspruch 3, bei der die innere Formplatte (140) eine Öffnung (195) in axialer Ausrichtung mit dem Fortsatz (165) der äußeren Formplatte (130) einschließt, wobei eine von dem Fortsatz (165) der äußeren Formplatte (130) festgelegte Stirnseite in Bezug zu einem von der Öffnung (195) der inneren Formplatte (140) festgelegten Ende den Unterdruckeinlassbereich (260) dazwischen festlegt, um den Unterdruck dort hindurch anzulegen.

5. Unterdruckbaugruppe (20) nach einem der Ansprüche 2 bis 4, weiter einschließend eine Verschleißplatte (250), die zwischen der äußeren Formplatte (130) und der rotierenden Walze (118) angeordnet ist, wobei die Verschleißplatte (250) eine Mehrzahl von Öffnungen (255) enthält, um den Fluidstrom von der Mehrzahl von Löchern (119) in der rotierenden Walze (118) aus zu dem zwischen der Spule (145) und der Abdeckung (150) festgelegten inneren Hohlraum zu kommunizieren.

6. Unterdruckbaugruppe nach einem der Ansprüche 2 bis 5, bei der die Abdeckung (150) einen Abdeckungsteil (244) und einen Verteilerteil (242) einschließt, die durch einen Verbinder gekoppelt sind, wobei der Verteilerteil eine erste Öffnung (220a) und eine zweite Öffnung (220b) in Verbindung mit dem von der Abdeckung (150) und der Spule (145) festgelegten inneren Hohlraum einschließt.

7. Unterdruckbaugruppe (20) nach einem der Ansprüche 2 bis 6, weiter einschließend eine Betätigungsanordnung, die ausgebildet ist, um die Positionen der äußeren Formplatte (130) und der inneren Formplatte (140) zu steuern, während sich die rotierende

Walze (118) bewegt, um die Position des Paares von Enden zu verstellen, die vom Einlassbereich festgelegt werden.

8. Vakuumbaugruppe (20) nach einem der Ansprüche 2 bis 7, bei der die innere Formplatte (140) weiter eine allgemein U-förmige Öffnung (190) enthält, um gewisse der Löcher (119) der rotierenden Walze (118) mit der Atmosphäre zu verbinden.
9. Ineinanderfaltmaschine zur Handhabung von Bogen- oder Bahnmaterial, umfassend eine Unterdruckbaugruppe (20) und eine rotierende Walze (118) nach einem der vorangehenden Ansprüche.
10. Verfahren zum Regulieren der Unterdruckversorgung von einer Unterdruckquelle aus zu Löchern (119) an einer Oberfläche einer rotierenden Walze (118) und durch Walzenöffnungen (121) in einer Stirnseite der rotierenden Walze (118), wobei das Verfahren die Vorgänge umfasst:

Zuführen eines Unterdrucks aus einer Unterdruckquelle zu einem in Linie mit und auswärts von der Walzenstirnseite (122) angeordneten Unterdruckverteiler (150), wobei der Unterdruckverteiler (150) einen inneren Hohlraum festlegt, der mit einem Unterdruck versorgt wird; und

Anlegen des Unterdrucks über einen Teil der Drehung der Walze (118) hinweg vom inneren Hohlraum (215) des Unterdruckverteilers (150) aus an den Walzenöffnungen (121) über eine zwischen der Walzenstirnseite (122) und dem Unterdruckverteiler (150) angeordnete Ventilbaugruppe, wobei die Ventilbaugruppe eine Öffnungsanordnung einschließt, durch die der Unterdruck vom inneren Hohlraum aus zu den Walzenöffnungen (121) zugeführt wird; wobei der Vorgang des Anlegens des Unterdrucks über einen Teil der Drehung der Walze (118) hinweg vom inneren Hohlraum (215) des Unterdruckverteilers (150) aus an den Walzenöffnungen (121) ausgeführt wird, indem der Unterdruck durch einen Einlassbereich (260) der Ventilbaugruppe zugeführt wird, der den Unterdruck vom inneren Hohlraum des Unterdruckverteilers (150) aus an den Walzenöffnungen (121) anlegt, und weiter umfassend den Vorgang des Verstellens des Ortes des Einlassbereichs (260) und der Position eines Paares von Enden, die vom Einlassbereich (260) festgelegt werden, welche den Bewegungsbereich der Walze (118) festlegen, über den die Öffnungen (121), die sich auf die Walzenstirnseite (122) öffnen, während der Drehung der Walze (118) einem Unterdruck ausgesetzt sind, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** die Unterdruckbaugruppe (20)

ringförmig und um einen Lagerzapfen (126) der Walze (118) herum geführt ist, so dass die Öffnungsanordnung, durch welche der Unterdruck vom inneren Hohlraum (215) aus zu den Walzenöffnungen (121) zugeführt wird, im Wesentlichen geradlinig ist.

11. Verfahren nach Anspruch 10, bei dem der Vorgang des Anlegens des Unterdrucks über einen Teil der Drehung der Walze (118) hinweg vom inneren Hohlraum des Unterdruckverteilers (150) aus an den Walzenöffnungen (121) ausgeführt wird, indem ein erstes und ein zweites drehbares Formelement (130, 140) zwischen der Unterdruckquelle und den Walzenöffnungen (121) angeordnet werden; indem das erste Formelement (130) in Bezug zu einer Öffnung (195) des zweiten Formelements (140) drehbar verstellt wird, um den Luftstrom zwischen der Unterdruckquelle und den Walzenöffnungen (121) zu steuern; indem der Luftstrom in einen von einer Spule (145) und einer Abdeckung (150) festgelegten Hohlraum gelenkt wird; und indem der Luftstrom vom Hohlraum aus und durch die Abdeckung (150) mit der Unterdruckquelle verbunden wird.

12. Verfahren nach Anspruch 10 oder Anspruch 11, bei dem der Schritt eines drehbaren Verstellens ein Positionieren einer Stirnseite eines Fortsatzes (165) an einer inneren radialen Oberfläche des ersten Formelements (130) in Beziehung zu einem von der Öffnung (195) im zweiten Formelement (140) festgelegten Rand einschließt, wobei eine Stirnseite des Fortsatzes (165) in Bezug zu einem von der Öffnung (195) festgelegten Rand den Einlassbereich (250) variabel festlegt.

13. Verfahren nach einem der Ansprüche 10 bis 12, bei dem der Schritt eines drehbaren Verstellens ausgeführt wird, während sich die rotierende Walze (118) bewegt.

Revendications

1. Dispositif à vide (20) destiné à un rouleau rotatif (118) permettant de manipuler une feuille ou une bande, le rouleau rotatif (118) comprenant une pluralité de trous (119) dans une surface externe (120) et des passages (121) qui s'ouvrent sur une face (122) du rouleau (118) et qui sont en communication avec la pluralité de trous (119), dans lequel les trous (119) sont adaptés afin de communiquer un vide permettant de maintenir et de libérer la feuille ou la bande, comprenant :

un collecteur de vide (150) situé en ligne avec et à l'extérieur de la face du rouleau (122), dans lequel le collecteur de vide (150) définit une ca-

- vité interne qui est alimentée avec du vide provenant d'une source de vide (272) ; et un ensemble de valve positionné entre la face du rouleau (122) et le collecteur de vide (150), dans lequel l'ensemble de valve comprend un ensemble de ports configuré afin de communiquer un vide lors d'une partie de la rotation du rouleau (118), entre la cavité interne (215) du collecteur de vide (150) et les passages (121) qui s'ouvrent dans la face du rouleau (122) ; ledit ensemble de valve comprenant une région d'admission (260) qui communique du vide entre la cavité interne du collecteur de vide (150) et les passages (121) qui s'ouvrent dans la face du rouleau (122), et comprenant en outre un ensemble de réglage permettant de régler l'emplacement de la région d'admission (260) et la position d'une paire d'extrémités définie par la région d'admission (260), qui définissent l'étendue du mouvement du rouleau (118), par lesquelles les passages (121) qui s'ouvrent dans la face du rouleau (122) sont exposés au vide pendant la rotation du rouleau (118) ; **caractérisé en ce que** l'ensemble de vide (20) est annulaire et est piloté autour d'une portée (126) du rouleau (118) de telle sorte que l'ensemble de ports situé entre la cavité interne (215) du collecteur de vide (150) et les passages (121) qui s'ouvrent dans la face du rouleau (122) soit sensiblement linéaire.
2. Dispositif à vide (20) selon la revendication 1, dans lequel l'ensemble de valve comprend :
 - une plaque de cheville externe (130) ;
 - une plaque de cheville interne (140) ;
 - une bobine (145) montée sur la plaque de cheville interne (140), la bobine (145) ayant une ouverture (225) ; et
 - un capot (150) couplé à la bobine, où le capot (150) et la bobine (145) coopèrent afin de définir la cavité interne, où la cavité interne est en communication avec l'ouverture de la bobine (225) ;
 dans lequel la plaque de cheville externe (130) et la plaque de cheville interne (140) sont réglables de manière rotative par rapport à la bobine (145) et l'une par rapport à l'autre ; et
 dans lequel la plaque de cheville externe (130) et la plaque de cheville interne (140) sont configurées afin de réguler l'alimentation en vide entre la cavité interne et les trous (119) du rouleau rotatif (118).
3. Dispositif à vide (20) selon la revendication 2, dans lequel la plaque de cheville externe (130) est sous la forme d'une bague qui comprend une extension (165) qui s'étend radialement vers l'intérieur depuis une surface interne définie par la bague.
4. Dispositif à vide (20) selon la revendication 3, dans lequel la plaque de cheville interne (140) comprend une ouverture (195) en alignement axial avec l'extension (165) de la plaque de cheville externe (130), où une face définie par l'extension (165) de la plaque de cheville externe (130) par rapport à une extrémité définie par l'ouverture (195) de la plaque de cheville interne (140) définit la région d'admission de vide (260) entre celles-ci, afin de communiquer la pression de vide.
5. Dispositif à vide (20) selon l'une quelconque des revendications 2 à 4, comprenant en outre une plaque d'usure (250) disposée entre la plaque de cheville externe (130) et le rouleau rotatif (118), la plaque d'usure (250) comprenant une pluralité d'ouvertures (255) afin de communiquer le flux de vide provenant de la pluralité de trous (119) dans le rouleau rotatif (118) vers la cavité interne définie entre la bobine (145) et le capot (150).
6. Dispositif à vide selon l'une quelconque des revendications 2 à 5, dans lequel le capot (150) comprend une partie de capot (244) et une partie de collecteur (242) couplées par une fixation, la partie de collecteur comprenant un premier port (220a) et un second port (22b) en communication avec la cavité interne définie par le capot (150) et la bobine (145).
7. Dispositif à vide (20) selon l'une quelconque des revendications 2 à 6, comprenant en outre un ensemble d'actionneur configuré afin de contrôler les positions de la plaque de cheville externe (130) et de la plaque de cheville interne (140) pendant que le rouleau rotatif (118) se déplace, de façon à régler la position de la paire d'extrémités définie par la région d'admission.
8. Dispositif à vide (20) selon l'une quelconque des revendications 2 à 7, dans lequel la plaque de cheville interne (140) comprend en outre une ouverture généralement en forme de U (190) afin de faire communiquer certains des trous (119) du rouleau rotatif (118) avec l'atmosphère.
9. Machine de remplissage d'interstices permettant de manipuler des feuilles ou des bandes, comprenant un dispositif à vide (20) et un rouleau rotatif (118) selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes.
10. Procédé de régulation de l'alimentation en aspiration entre une source d'aspiration et des trous (119) au niveau d'une surface d'un rouleau rotatif (118) et dans des ports de rouleau (121) dans une face latérale du rouleau rotatif (118), le procédé comprenant les étapes consistant à :

fournir un vide entre une source de vide et un collecteur de vide (150) situé en ligne avec et à l'extérieur de la face du rouleau (122), où le collecteur de vide (150) définit une cavité interne qui est alimentée avec du vide ; et communiquer le vide au cours d'une partie de la rotation du rouleau (118), entre la cavité interne (215) du collecteur de vide (150) et les ports du rouleau (121), via un ensemble de valve positionné entre la face du rouleau (122) et le collecteur de vide (150), où l'ensemble de valve comprend un ensemble de ports par lequel le vide est fourni entre la cavité interne et les ports du rouleau (121) ; ledit acte de communication d'un vide lors d'une partie de la rotation du rouleau (118) entre la cavité interne (215) du collecteur de vide (150) et les ports du rouleau (121) étant réalisé en fournissant le vide par une région d'admission (260) de l'ensemble de valve qui communique le vide entre la cavité interne du collecteur de vide (150) et les ports du rouleau (121), et comprenant en outre l'acte de réglage de l'emplacement de la région d'admission (260) et de la position d'une paire d'extrémités définie par la région d'admission (260), qui définissent l'étendue du mouvement du rouleau (118) selon laquelle les ports (121) qui s'ouvrent dans la face du rouleau (122) sont exposés au vide pendant la rotation du rouleau (118) ; **caractérisé en ce que** le dispositif à vide (20) est annulaire et est piloté autour d'une portée (126) du rouleau (118) de telle sorte que l'ensemble de ports par lequel le vide est fourni entre la cavité interne (215) et les ports du rouleau (121) soit sensiblement linéaire.

- 11.** Procédé selon la revendication 10, dans lequel l'acte de communication du vide au cours d'une partie de la rotation du rouleau (118) entre la cavité interne du collecteur de vide (150) et les ports du rouleau (121) est réalisé en positionnant un premier et un second éléments de chevilles rotatifs (130, 140) entre la source de vide et les ports du rouleau (121); en réglant de manière rotative le premier élément de cheville (130) par rapport à une ouverture (195) du second élément de cheville (140) afin de contrôler le flux d'air entre la source de vide et les ports du rouleau (121) ; en acheminant le flux d'air dans une cavité définie par une bobine (145) et un capot (150) ; et en communiquant le flux d'air entre la cavité et la source de vide, par le biais du capot (150).
- 12.** Procédé selon la revendication 10 ou la revendication 11, dans lequel l'étape de réglage rotatif comprend le positionnement d'une face d'une extension (165) au niveau d'une surface radiale interne du premier élément de cheville (130) par rapport à un bord défini par l'ouverture (195) dans le second élément

de cheville (140), où une face de l'extension (165) par rapport à un bord défini par l'ouverture (195) définit de manière variable la région d'admission (260).

- 13.** Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications 10 à 12, dans lequel l'étape de réglage rotatif est effectuée pendant que le rouleau rotatif (118) se déplace.

FIG. 1

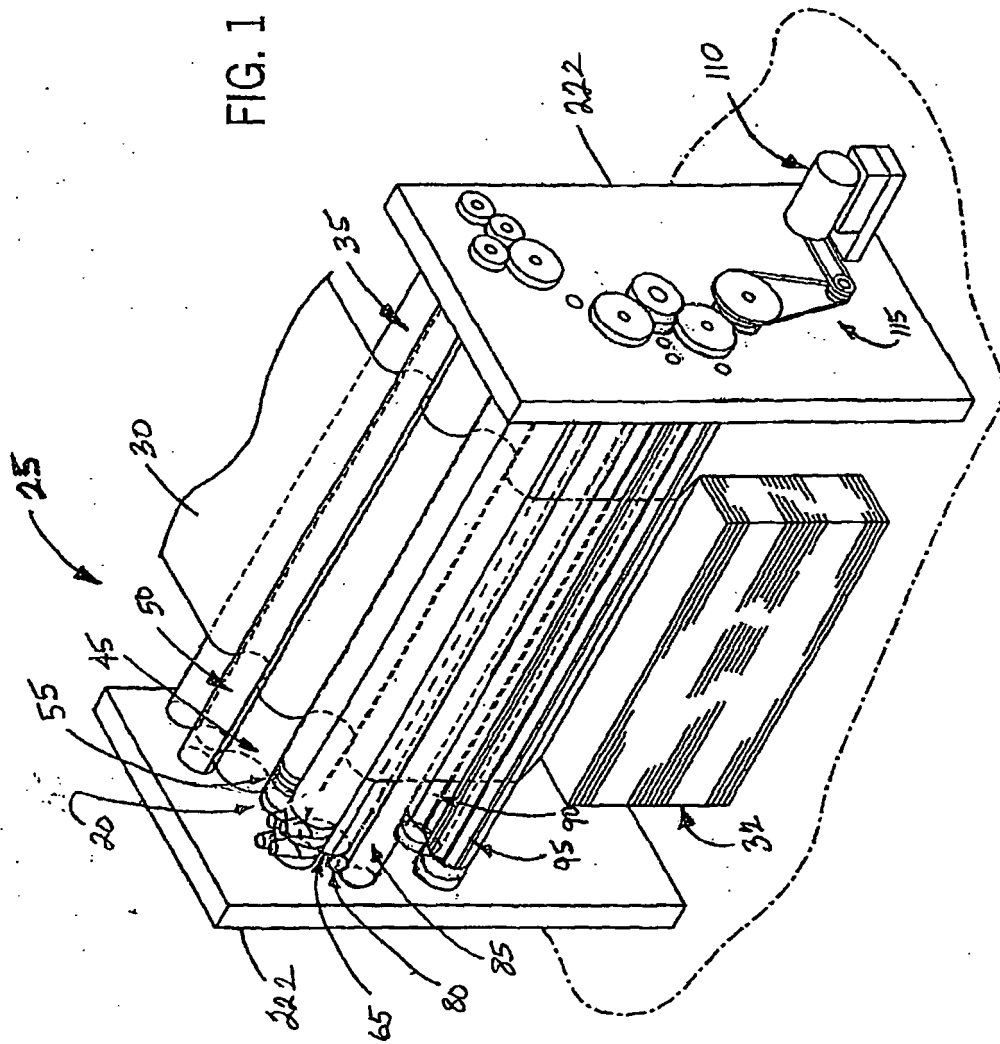
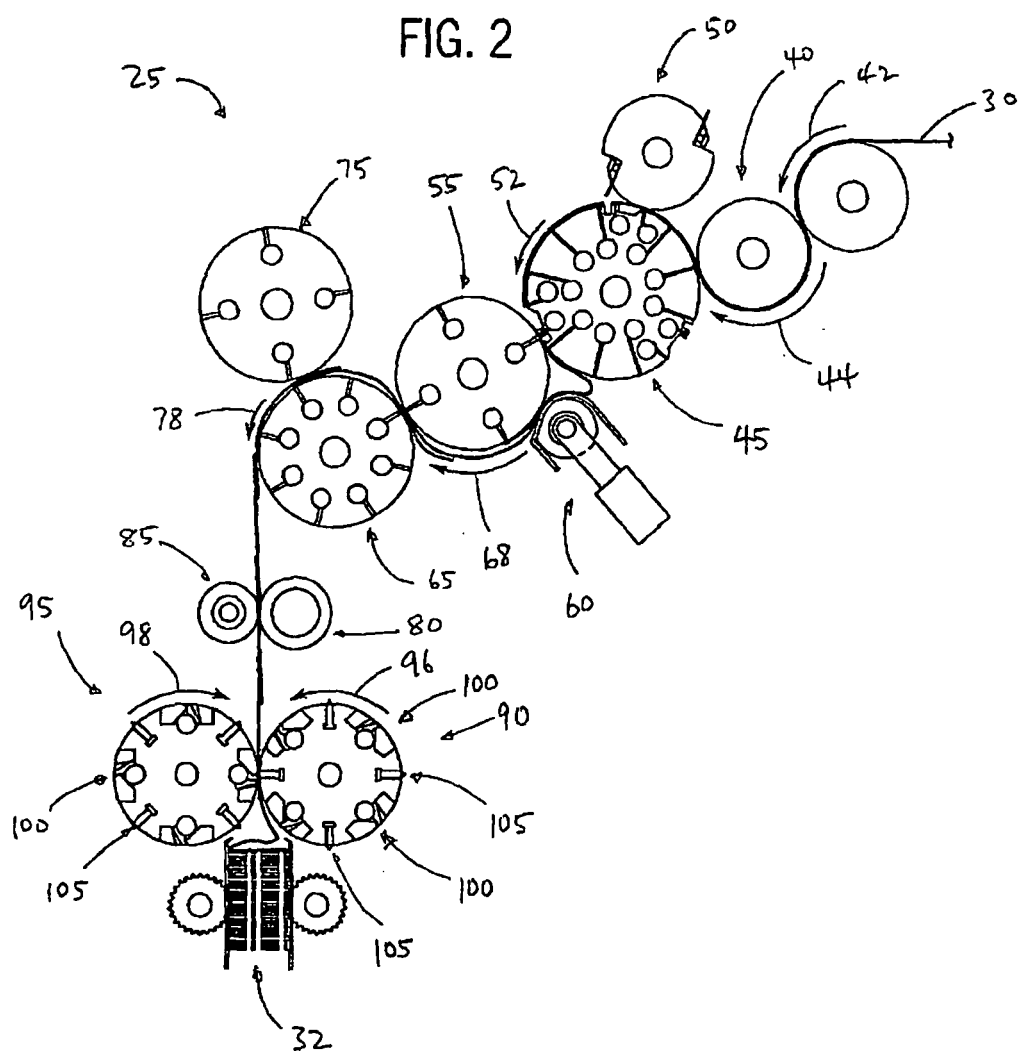
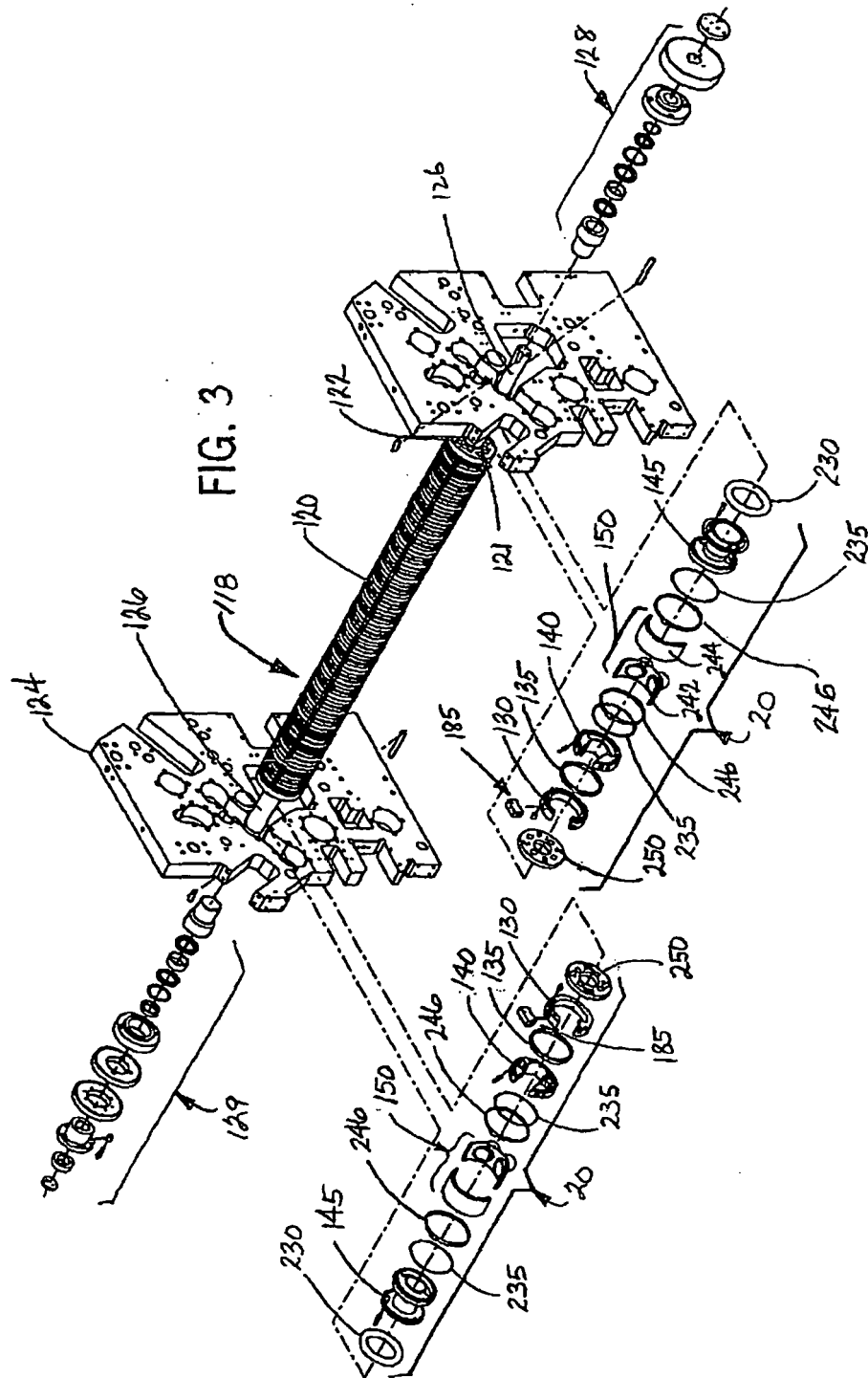
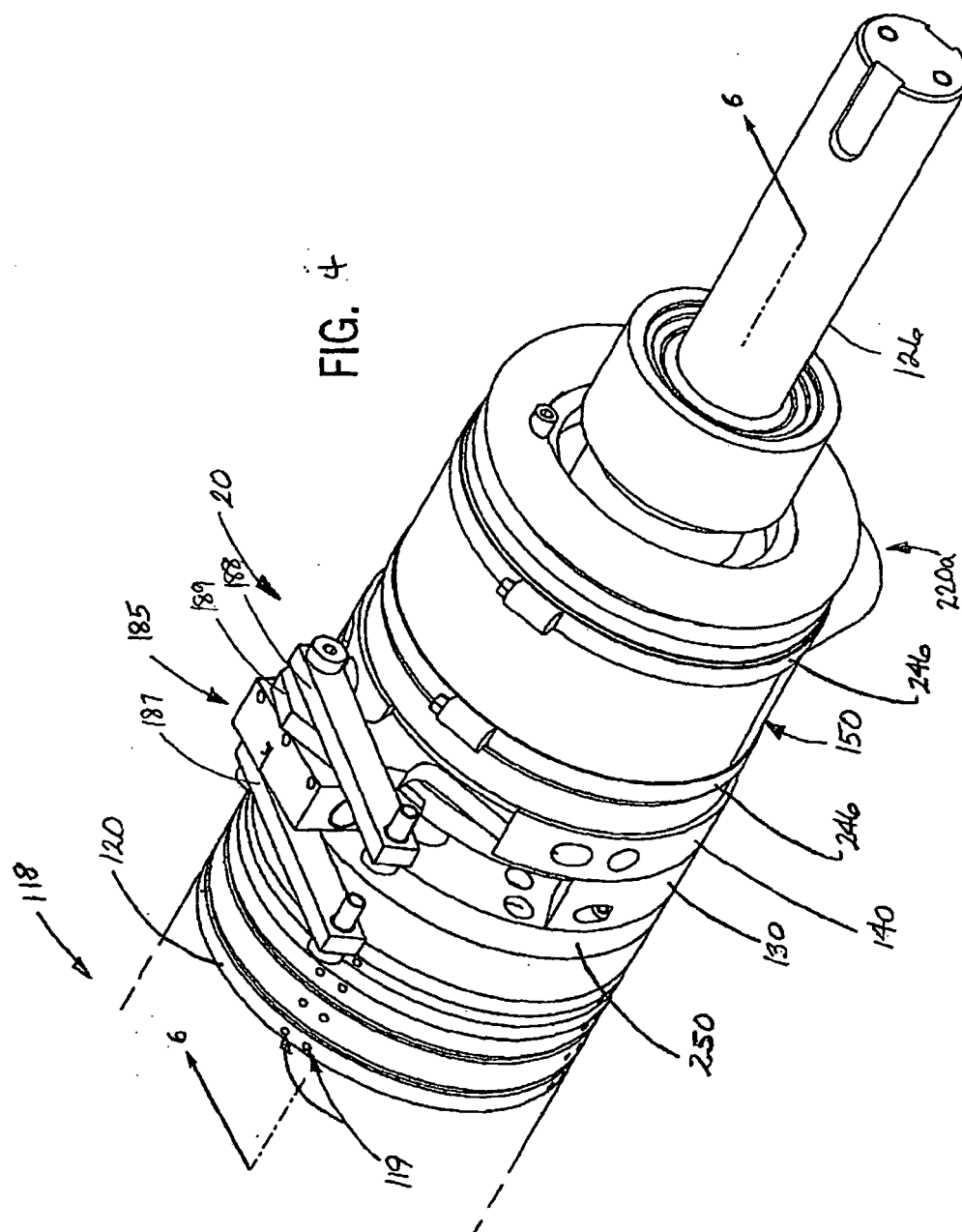
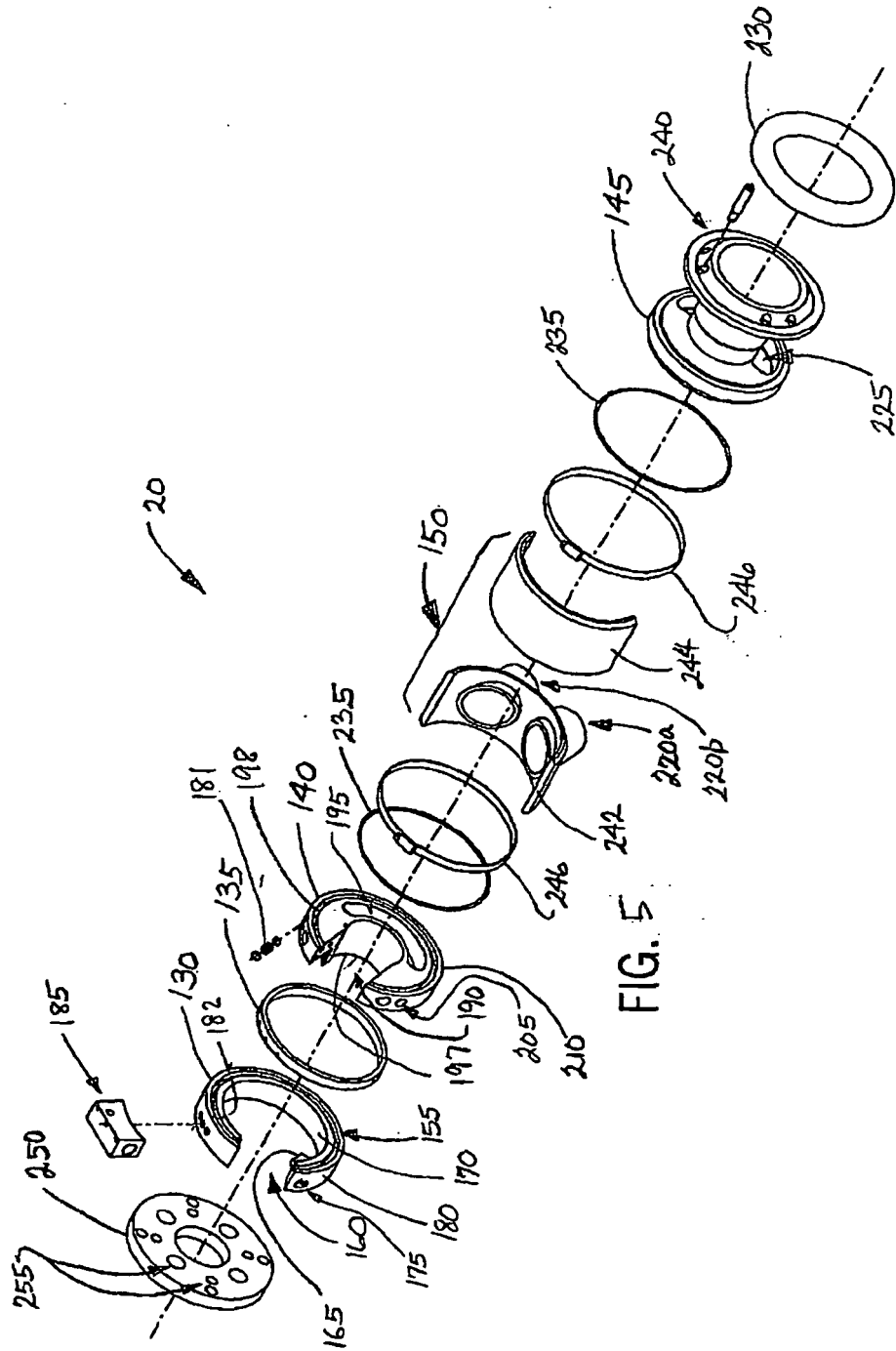


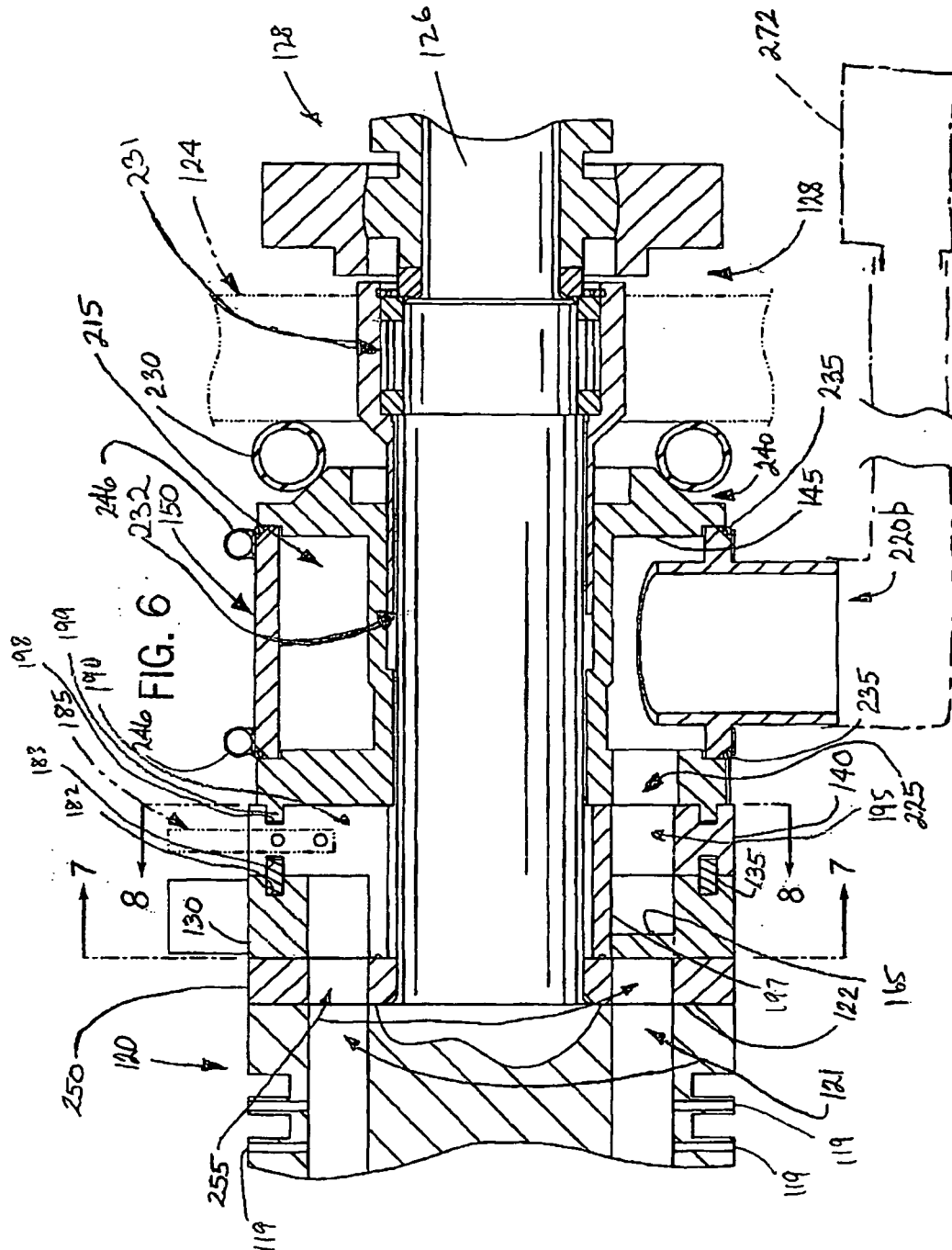
FIG. 2

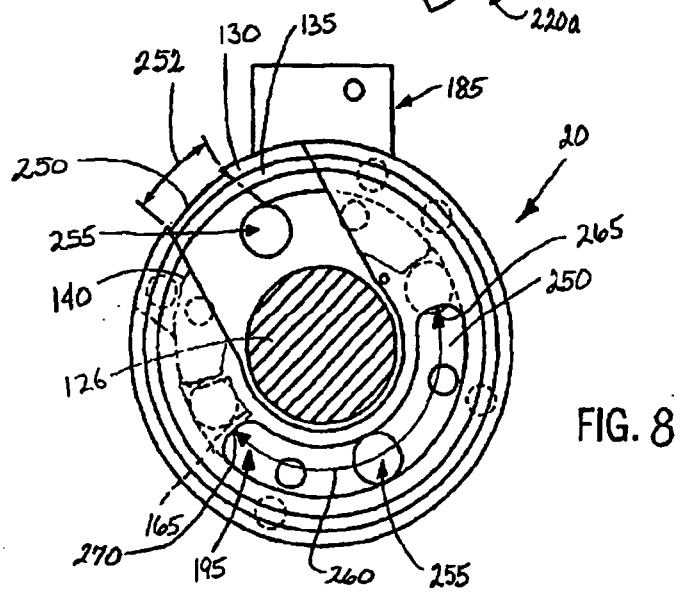
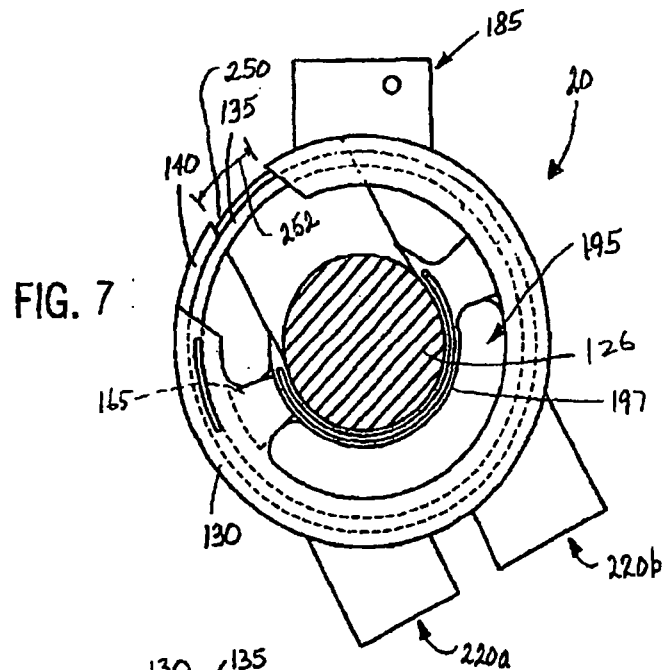


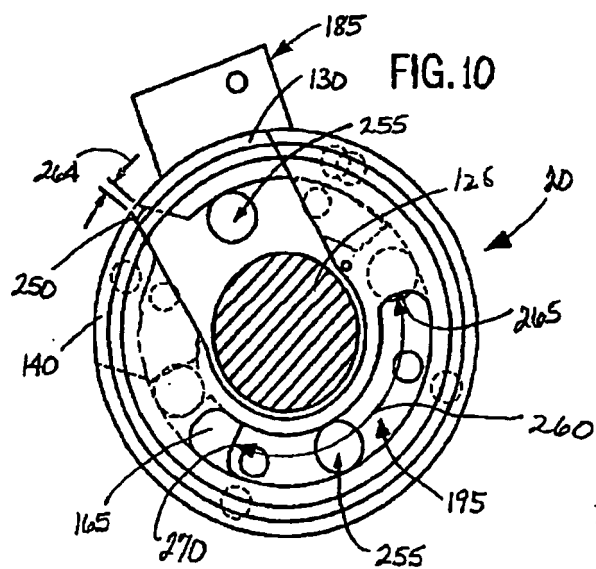
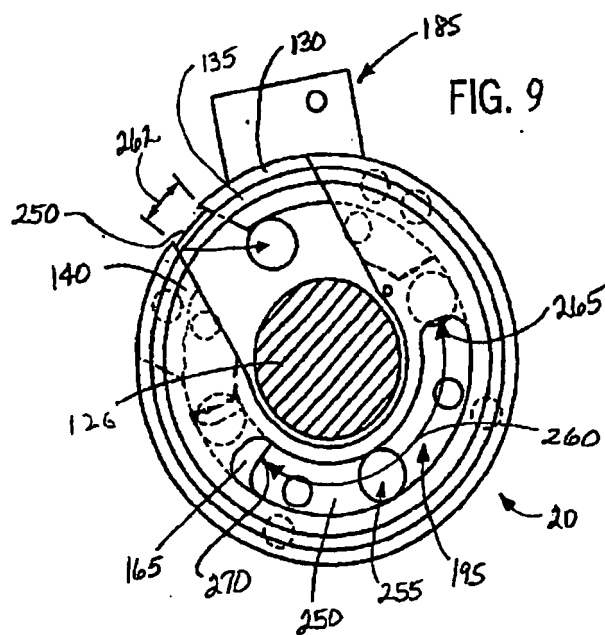












REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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